Fig. 7. Tangential section of *Actinostroma hebbornense*, Nich., enlarged about twelve times. Middle Devonian, Hebborn.
Fig. 8. Vertical section of the same, similarly enlarged.
Fig. 9. Tangential section of *Stromatoporella laminata*, Barg., enlarged about twelve times. The specimen is without "Caunopora-tubes," and the astrorhizal canals (*a*) show curved tabulæ.
Fig. 10. Vertical section of another specimen of the same, in which "Caunopora-tubes" are present, similarly enlarged. Middle Devonian, Büchel.

PLATE VIII.

Fig. 1. Tangential section of *Stromatoporella arachnoidea*, Nich., enlarged about twelve times. Middle Devonian, Büchel.
Fig. 2. Vertical section of the same, similarly enlarged.
Fig. 3. Tangential section of *Stromatoporella dammoniensis*, Nich., enlarged about twelve times. Middle Devonian, Teignmouth.
Fig. 4. Vertical section of the same, similarly enlarged.
Fig. 5. Tangential section of *Stromatoporella eifeliensis*, Nich., enlarged about twelve times. Middle Devonian, Gerolstein.
Fig. 6. Another tangential section of the same, similarly enlarged. The figure exhibits the larger branches of the minute tubuli which traverse the skeleton-fibre.
Fig. 7. Vertical section of the same, similarly enlarged.

XXI.—*Descriptions of some new Longicornia, chiefly Asiatic and African.* By FRANCIS P. PASCOE.

THE following is a list of the species described below:—

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Philus ophthalmicus. North Borneo*.
Prothema variicornis. Labuan.
Nenenia aurulenta. Melbourne.
Epipedocera leucaspis. Sarawak.

LAMIIDÆ.

Anexodus aquilus. North Borneo.
Thylactus longipennis. Old Calabar.
Chreostes Oberthürii. Zanzibar.
Sympiodes varius. Delagoa Bay.
Tanylamia melanura. Madagascar.
Dystasia nubila. Sumatra.
Apomecyna albopicta. Delagoa Bay.
Zeargyra vidua. North Borneo.

Philus ophthalmicus.

P. angustus, rufo-brunneus; elytris subtestaceis; oculis supra approximatis; prothorace cylindrico carina laterali obsoleta. Long. 12 lin.

Hab. North Borneo.

Narrow, reddish brown, the elytra inclining to testaceous;

* Those from North Borneo were collected by a Mr. Lewis, and are without precise locality.

head above and in front with a deep groove; eyes very large, approximating above; antennæ (♂) rather longer than the body; prothorax nearly cylindrical, slightly transverse; elytra finely pubescent, each with three inconspicuous longitudinally elevated lines; body beneath and legs with slightly scattered hairs.

This species differs from its congeners in its cylindrical prothorax (at least in the male) and the approximation of the eyes above. In the females in this genus the antennæ are usually only half the length of the body; but in the Formosan *P. pallescens*, according to Mr. Bates, the antennæ of the female are also longer than the body. The genus is placed by Lacordaire in the Prionidæ; it is evidently a transitional form, in which the prothoracic carina, one of the principal characters of the family, ceases to be of more than specific value.

Prothema variicornis.

P. oblonga, atra; antennæ articulis sexto ad nonum flavidis; elytris in medio fasciis duabus, linea humerali obliqua suturaque postice, flavescentibus. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Labuan.

Oblong, opaque black, minutely and closely granulate above; antennæ with the sixth to the ninth joints pale fulvous; prothorax not longer than broad; scutellum covered with a pale fulvous pubescence; elytra scarcely broader than the prothorax in the middle, an oblique stripe at the shoulder, two narrow bands in the middle, and a sutural stripe from the posterior band composed of a pale yellowish pubescence; legs slender, black; tarsi with pale whitish hairs; body beneath with a close silvery pubescence.

Form and general appearance of *P. humeralis*, but with a shorter, minutely granulate prothorax, narrower elytra, with a somewhat different arrangement of pubescence, and antennæ of two colours.

NENENIA.

Caput antice quadratum, postice angustius, fronte excavatum. *Antennæ* filiformes. *Oculi* tenuiter granulati, subreniformes, lobo superiore parum producto. *Prothoraæ* ad latera tuberculatus. *Elytra* parallela. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* vix elevata; *tarsi* sublineares; *coxæ anticæ* subglobosæ, contiguæ; *posticæ* approximatæ. *Segmenta* abdominis longitudine æqualia.

I cannot find a satisfactory place for this genus in Lacordaire's system. It seems to come nearest to *Phalota*, but the two lobes of the eye are not widely apart and only connected

by an almost obsolete line, the upper lobe being represented by a short prolongation from the lower lobe, and terminating *behind* the antennary tubercles. The anterior coxal cavity is open and the intermediate closed. *Xystæna* has coarsely faceted eyes, and in Lacordaire's system would probably have found a place near.

Nenenia aurulenta.

N. oblonga, subdepressa, testacea, pube aureo-sericea omnino vestita; prothorace basin versus tuberculis duabus munito. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Australia (Melbourne).

Oblong, subdepressed, testaceous, everywhere clothed with a silky gold-tinted pubescence; antennæ as long as the body, third and fourth joints equal, the fifth rather longer, the remainder about equal, but not longer than the third or fourth; prothorax scarcely broader than long, with two well-marked tubercles near the base; elytra parallel, each with two finely raised lines; posterior tarsi slightly longer than the intermediate.

Epipedocera leucaspis.

E. subdepressa, obscure sanguinea; antennis, pedibus marginibusque elytrorum atris; scutello pube argentea dense vestito; elytris breviusculis, modice punctatis, apice singulorum acute bispinoso. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

Rather depressed, dull red; antennæ, legs (tarsi testaceous), and margins of the elytra, as well as the apical third, opaque black; scutellum closely covered with a silvery pubescence; prothorax rounded, closely punctured; each elytron terminating in two rather long acute spines; abdomen reddish testaceous.

One of Mr. Wallace's captures, but from some oversight omitted in my 'Longicornia Malayana.'

It differs from *E. cruenta* in its less transverse prothorax, shorter and more parallel elytra, and other characters. The genus appears to me to be more allied to the "Pyresthides" than to the "Clytides," the anterior cotyloid cavities being closed in behind, and the antennæ being more or less dilated.

ANEXODUS.

Caput inter oculos profunde excavatum; *oculi* reniformes, sat grosse granulati. *Antennæ* basi approximatæ; *scapus* magnus, apice

unilateraliter productus; articulo secundo elongato, tertio quartoque æqualibus et brevioribus. *Prothorax* oblongus, robustus, dente parvo utrinque instructus. *Elytra* ovata, prothorace haud latiora. *Pedes* modice elongati; *tibiæ* intermediæ integræ.

A remarkable genus, whose nearest ally seems to be *Microtragus*, but distinguished by the comparatively great length of the second joint of the antennæ, a character, I believe, unique among the Longicorns. The prothorax is unusually large, and the scutellum is sufficiently conspicuous.

Anexodus aquilus.

A. anguste oblongus, fuscus, prothorace utrinque vitta obscure alba notato; elytris vage punctatis et tuberculatis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. North Borneo.

Narrowly oblong, dark brown, a dull white stripe on each side of the prothorax; above finely and densely pubescent, with minute scattered black setæ intermixed; antennæ shorter than the body, the scape much thickened, as long as the next three joints together; prothorax much longer than broad, the pubescence darker and somewhat velvety above, the lateral tooth small and rather before the middle; scutellum transverse and rounded behind; elytra rather more than half as long again as the prothorax, sparingly punctured and with several small tubercles, and a more prominent one on each side at the base; body beneath and legs with a pale or whitish pubescence.

Thylactus longipennis.

T. elongatus, fuscus, supra pube grisea nigrescenti-varia obtectus; elytris elongatis, parallelis, apice singulorum rotundato-producto, dorso lineis longitudinalibus duabus curvatis munitis. Long. 13 lin.

Hab. Old Calabar.

Head, prothorax, base of the elytra, and a well-limited oblong patch at the sides dark brown; body beneath and legs with a greyish pubescence; antennæ dark brown, not longer than the body, the antennary tubers approximate at the base; front of the head concave, and a deep linear longitudinal groove behind; prothorax with two small tubercles near the apex, the lateral tooth large and prominent.

This species has somewhat the facies of *Xylorhiza*, but it agrees better technically with *Thylactus*.

Chreostes Oberthürii.

C. robustus, fuscus, pube grisea dense tectus ; elytris, basi excepta, impunctatis, in medio vitta obliqua pallide brunnea signatis, humeris paulo productis, regione humerali minus pubescente et grosse punctata. Long. 14 lin.

Hab. Zanzibar.

Facies and characters mostly as in *C. ephippiatus*, but with a different pattern on the elytra, and further differentiated by a large triangular and nearly naked patch, very coarsely punctured, on the shoulder, the rest of the elytra impunctate except a few slight punctures by the scutellum ; the oblique stripe commences near the suture, and is continued outwards and downwards nearly to the margin. The eyes in this genus are small, not nearly reaching to the mouth, as in its ally *Phryneta*.

Named after M. René Oberthür, of Rennes, to whom I am indebted for this and many other Coleoptera.

SYMPIODES.

Caput breve, antice transversum ; *tuberculis antenniferis* fere obsoletis. *Antennæ* basi distantes ; *scapus* brevis, ovalis, articulis 3–10 cylindricis. *Oculi* minores, reniformes, grosse granulati. *Prothoraæ* transversus, lateribus rotundatis. *Elytra* prothorace multo latiora, modice convexa. *Pedes* breves, validi : *femora* inermes ; *tibiæ* compressæ, intermediæ extus sinuatæ ; *tarsi* lati ; *unguiculi* approximati. *Mesosternum* subquadratum.

Although with a different facies, this genus agrees in most of its characters—as, indeed, may be said of some others—with *Enaretta* ; the tibiæ, however, are shorter and greatly compressed, the claws approximate, the mesosternum more nearly quadrate, and the joints of the antennæ from the third to the tenth are cylindrical—that is, not narrower towards the base. The eye-facets are unusually few.

Sympiodes varius.

S. brevis, pube rufo-brunnea griseo-varia vestitus ; prothorace in medio paulo transversim elevato ; elytris apicem versus angustioribus, postice tuberculis sex munitis, utrinque ad marginem macula fusca notatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Delagoa Bay.

Short and somewhat broad, covered above with a reddish-brown pubescence, varied with pale greyish ; head slightly concave between the eyes ; antennæ much shorter than the

body, the third joint longest, the remainder gradually decreasing in length to the tenth, but nearly of equal thickness; prothorax with a slightly elevated transverse ridge in the middle, its disk at the sides paler; scutellum indistinct; elytra narrower towards the apex, a dark semicircular patch on each side at the margin, posteriorly each elytron with three tubercles near and in a line with the suture, exterior to these three smaller, the last forming the outer angle of the truncate apex; legs and body beneath covered with a pale greyish pubescence.

TANYLAMIA.

Caput angustum, fronte elongata; *tubera antennifera*, erecta, contigua. *Oculi* grosse granulati, lobo superiore obsoleto, inferiore angusto. *Antennæ* corpore longiores; *scapo* subcylindrico, elongato; articulo tertio sequentibus longiore. *Prothoraæ* cylindricus, inermis. *Elytra* elongata, angusta. *Pedes* breves; *femora* in medio inerassata; *tibiæ* intermediæ sinuatæ; *tarsi* mediocres; *unguiculi* divergentes. *Pro-* et *mesosterna* depressa subhorizontalia, hoc postice bilobum.

This genus is perhaps best approximated to *Ectatosia*; it has the same narrow outline, but with a different facies; moreover the upper lobe of the eye is undeveloped; the scape long, reaching nearly to the elytra; the legs shorter, the posterior when extended not reaching the apex of the abdomen. *Ectatosia* has the intermediate coxal cavity closed.

Tanylamia melanura.

T. angusta, fulvescens, sat dense griseo-pilosa fusco-varia; elytris postice tuberculis quatuor albo-fasciculatis instructis; apice abdominis atra. Long. 11 lin.

Hab. Madagascar.

Narrowly elongate, rather closely covered with fine greyish hairs varied with brown; head in front with a deep vertical groove; antennæ hairy, bearded beneath, gradually darker towards the tip, but the sixth joint whitish; prothorax longer than broad, with a narrow whitish line on each side; scutellum scutiform; elytra more than three times longer than the prothorax, gradually narrowing posteriorly, towards the apex four small tubercles clothed with whitish hairs, the base and sides with indefinite brownish patches and longitudinal, nearly obsolete, whitish lines; last abdominal segment black at the apex.

Dystasia nubila.

D. fusca, pube cinerea sat laxe vestita; elytris cupreo-brunneo variis; antennis scapo subcylindrico, apice acute spinoso. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Sumatra.

Dark brown, somewhat sparingly clothed with a mostly ashy pubescence; the head above, disk of the prothorax, and basal band on the elytra copper-brown; antennæ longer than the body, scape elongate, subcylindrical, with an acute spine at the apex; prothorax transverse, in the middle and towards the sides two glossy black tubercles; scutellum rounded behind; elytra irregularly punctured, not produced at the shoulders, the two longitudinal crests at the base crowned with long dark hairs; body beneath and legs pale ashy, the latter also with sparsely scattered long white hairs.

This species differs from *D. semicana* in its nearly cylindrical scape, the more widely separated tubercles on the prothorax, the shoulders not produced, and a divergence in the coloration.

Apomecyna albopicta.

A. oblonga, piceo-fusca, pube silacea albo-maculata varia; elytris elongatis, apice oblique truncatis, punctis numerosis irregularibus obsitis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Delagoa Bay.

Oblong, pitchy brown, clothed with fulvescent or brownish-yellow pubescence spotted with white; head concave between the antennary tubercles; third joint of the antennæ much longer than the scape; prothorax longer than broad, coarsely punctured, the sides somewhat irregularly rounded, the disk spotted or varied with white; scutellum scutiform; elytra elongate, broader at the base, the sides incurved and narrowing posteriorly, the apex obliquely truncate, coarsely and irregularly punctured and more or less spotted with white; two larger spots or patches near the base, and two, still larger and extending to the margin, towards the apex; body beneath and legs fulvous.

A very distinct species, which may be placed near *A. binubila.*

ZEARGYRA.

Gyarito affinis, sed oculi divisi et articulus tertius antennarum quam scapus longior.

The remarkable spines on the disk of the prothorax are

found also in *Gyaritus* and *Axinyllium*, from which this genus is differentiated in the two lobes of the eyes being completely disconnected. The type of the genus has perhaps more the facies of *Oloessa*, which, however, belongs to another group; it is more or less covered with a silky pubescence, and, especially beneath the antennæ, with long erect setæ, the legs included.

Zeargyra vidua.

Z. modice robusta, nitida, atra; elytris dimidio basali et apice læte argenteis, basi tuberculis duabus fasciculatis munito. Long. 2¼ lin.

Hab. North Borneo.

Moderately stout, glossy black, the elytra with the basal half and large portion of the apex covered with a close silvery pubescence; head not broader than the prothorax, flat between the antennary tubers, which are widely apart; antennæ longer than the body, the third joint not quite so long as the fourth, but both longer than the scape; prothorax slightly longer than broad, narrowing towards the base and rather coarsely but not strongly punctured, the middle of the disk with two well-marked, nearly erect, approximate spines, the spines at the sides pointed and conical; scutellum transverse, rounded behind; elytra subovate, declivous towards the apex, striate-punctate, with two elevated fasciculate tubercles at the base, behind which the elytra are slightly depressed; legs with a white pubescence, the claws brownish.

XXII.—*Description of a new* Gerbillus *from Sind.* By James A. Murray, Curator, Kurrachee Municipal Museum.

Gerbillus Gleadowi, sp. nov.

Fur soft and long, rufous-fawn above, white below, the two colours sharply defined; fur of the upper parts rufous-fawn for one third the terminal length and slaty to the base. A broad supercilium in front and the sides of the face white, limiting the rufous-fawn on the nose to a narrow band. A small rufous cheek-patch present. Ears slightly concave in front near the tip and convex at the base; the tip is rounded off; behind they are convex; laid forward they reach halfway to the hind edge of the eye; on the outside they are clad with short